# QUERIES & ANSWERS.

WHY DO THEY NOT CUT THE LEAVES OF MAGAZINES!

## THE DUTIES OF A BANK DIRECTOR.

Menning of the Word Kirmess-Salaries of United States Ministers-Benedict Arnold and Where He Died-Etc.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Do you know of anything that will re-Brookneal, Va.

We understand that there are prepara-

tions that are advertised to do so.

#### Language of Postage-Stamps. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Will you kindly publish in your Query column the "Language of Postage stamps"? By doing so, you will oblige, A SUBSCRIBER.

#### Manufactured Egg.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please state in the Query column if there has ever been such a thing as a manufactured egg, in imitation of the

Yours respectfully, "G. W. L."" Richmond, Va.

#### What Is C. S. A.?

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you please tell me through yo bbreviation? I find it in the History of Virginia, following the names of some of the generals of our late war.

Confederate States army.

#### Raising of Silk-Worms. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Can you tell me through your valuable Query columns where I can get any information regarding the raising of silk-worms in this country? and oblige GEO. G. Newport News, Va.

Yes, write to the United States Department of Agriculture.

#### Two Old Almannes. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Will you please inform me through your columns if it is possible to obtain a copy of two almanacs of the years 1859 and 1969. If they are to be found, where and how can they be obtained, and at what price Kindly oblige an old sub-J. F. O. Smith's Cross - Roads, Mecklenburg

county, Va. No doubt they may be had through an advertisement inserted in the Dispatch.

#### Salaries.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: 1. Do the cadets at West Point receive

a salary; if so, how are they paid, &c.?

2. What salary does our Ambassador to England get, and does the Minister to Mexico gets the same? By answering the above you will very

much oblige, 1. Yes, paid by the United States Gov-

ernment. 2. Each is paid \$17,500 per annum.

## Kirmess.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please give the meaning of the word kirmess. It seems to be a new word, not in the revised encyclopedia. It will be interest to the general public, and lige, JNO. S. Comet, Va.

Countries of Europe and French Flan- it is not ploughed under. ders an outdoor festival; a fair-originally a church fair. In the United States a kirmess is either an indoor or outdoor festival.

#### Duty of Directors. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please define through the Query column your paper the duties of a bank direc-

tor in this state.
2. Should he have access to all the books and papers of his bank, and is it supposed to be a part of his duty to make himself conversant with them, or should be only see such statements as the president and cashier hand him from time to time for his DEPOSITOR.

The duty of a director is to direct. 2. Yes, as far as passible.

#### Seedless Raisins. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Can you tell me how seedless raisins are produced? Orr. Va.

Seedless raising are procured from a variety of the foreign grape "vitis vinifera," and are a natural production, mainly from certain Greek islands.

The fruit is reedless, owing to the want of pollen to fertilize the flowers. When grown in most other countries the pollen is perfected, and the berries are furnished with seed and are larger, resembling the cultivated variety known as the black Hamburgh.

#### Why Not Cut the Leaves? To the Editor of the Dispatch:

We know of no thing so small that gives us greater annoyance than after anxiously waiting for the coming of the monthly, to run in hurriedly for dinner with a desire to look into our maga-gine for just a spare moment or two, to find it is a sealed volume to the hur-ried business-man. Why do they not cut the leaves, and thus oblige the multitude of readers? When we hurriedly cut them, they are apt to be ragged, un-even, and disgusting to a well-ordered mind. Please give us the answer. L. H. B.

Retreat for the Sick, Richmond, The leaves are left uncut because many readers like to have the pleasure of cutting them, but more particularly because those who save their numbers to be bound in volumes can thus have neatlytrimmed edges on their books. But we cannot but think that to the latter class the convenience of tens of thousands is sacrificed.

### A Churning Question.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Is butter any sweeter when churned slowly than when churned quickly? If so, lease explain the reason.

Carreville, Va. SUBSCRIBER.

In the question, "Is butter any sweeter quickly?" the meaning is not plain. What is meant by the term "sweet" as used? the temperature of the cream or the rapidity of the motion of the churn is referred to, we would say that the longer cream is in the churn the more acid may be developed, but it is doubtful if an expert judge could detect any difference in the finished product on this account. If, however, it is necessary to churn a long time before the butter comes, the cause may be cream of poor quality or milk m.cows in an advanced period of lactation, and the butter will not be as good as that obtained from cream that churns more quickly. It is hardly probable that

our subscriber refers to the saltiness of the finished product, which, of course, would not be affected by the time of churning. In most of our markets unsaited or fresh butter is known as "sweet"

#### Burial Place of Lee.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you please answer through your query column where General R. E. Lee IGNORANCE. is buried? At Lexington, Va.

#### Two Questions.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you kindly answer in the Dispatch the following queries:
(1). When did Benedict Arnold die, and where buried? Also (2), what place is known as the Ophir of the Bible? and J. J. A. olige a subscriber, Lyell's, Va.

1. He died in London, June 14, 1801, and we suppose is buried there. 2. Ophir was the name applied to the region from which Solomon's fleet brought gold and precious stones. Its exact situation is a matter of conjecture. It was supposed to be on the eastern const of Africa, in Southern Arabia, or 'Yes if some reader of ours will send us in India. Josephus favors the lastnamed locality, and his theory, apparently, agrees with the Septuagint.

#### Number of Hills to the Acre.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Oblige me by giving your solution of this question, worked out: The differ-ence in number of hills on one acre of land cultivated, thus: One acre, rows 3 feet wide, hills 15 inches apart; one feet wide, hills 15 inches apart; one acre, rows 31-2 feet wide; hills 12 inches apart. Wilmington, Fluvanna county, Va.

The number of square feet in one acre is  $1\times4\times40\times3014\times9=43560$ . The square root of 43560 equals 208.7, which is the number of feet in the side of a square

208.7 feet divided by 3 feet=69.5; 208.7 feet divided by 15 inches, or 134 feet=139,1. We add 1 to each to take in each end. 146×70=9800, which is the number of hills on the first supposition. 208.7 feet divided by 3% feet -59.5; 208.7 feet divided by 12 inches or 1 foot=208.7; 209X 60=12540, which is the number of hills on the second supposition. 12540-9800-2740, which is the difference in number of hills asked for.

The above solution is given on the supposition that the whole space is used, and that the number of intervals for planting must be a whole number.

#### Use of Agricultural Lime.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: How much lime ought to be used on an acra of land? Please tell me the best way to use it. Ought it to be put on the sod and ploughed in deep; or is it best to plough the land and harrow the lime in? By appearance and all the land and harrow the lime in? By answering, you will greatly oblige, Chilesburg, Va.

The quantity of lime which should be put upon the land depends on the nature of the soil and the character of the crop. There are many soils which have already a sufficient quantity of lime for all purposes. Soils which are very impervious to water and contain large quantities of clay, as a rule, are benefited by the application of lime. The quantity used may range from two to four tons per acre, and sometimes even larger quantities are em-

ployed. The lime is best applied by spreading it as evenly as possible over the surface of the soil. After it is thoroughly slacked, it should be ploughed under, afterwards becoming thoroughly mixed with the soil by cultivation. Lime may also sometimes be advantageously used as a top-dressing for pasture and Kermess, or kirmess, is in the Low meadow lands, in which case, of course,

Our correspondent should write to the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Virginia, at Blacksburg, describing the character of his land, and get instructions as to the use of lime from the Director of the station.

#### Notice to Correspondents. No notice will be taken of anonymous

communications. In answering queries our first attention will be given to the letters of those correspondents who ask but one question each.

We cannot publish copyrighted songs and poems without the permission of the owner of the copyright.

This column is not an advertising medium. No query will receive attention the answer to which would necessitate the advertising of any person's business or wares.

Nor will any attention be given to long "strings" of questions. Every week numbers of correspondents ignore this rule of ours, and afterwards wonder why their queries are not answered. Many queries are not answered be-

cause similar ones have been recently answered. We cannot undertake to ascertain the

value of old coins. For that information write to some dealer in them. We cannot undertake to answer queries by mail; we can only answer them

through this column. We are frequently called upon to republish poems and songs, but we will not undertake to do so, except where the production called for has some historical or peculiar literary merit, and is

not of easy access to the average reader. Address 'Query Editor, Dispatch Office, Richmond, Va." N. B. We do not read unsigned letters.

## Book Notices.

MONETARY SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD. A Study of Present Currency Systems and Statistical Information Relative to the Volume of the World's Money, With Abstracts of Various Plans Proposed for the Solution of the Currency Problem in the United States. By Maurie L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant Treasurer United States, at New York. New York: Charles H. Nicoll. 239 pages.

This is a revised edition of a most valu-

able work that attracted, and deservedly, a great deal of attention in its original form; the revision consisting mainly in giving a vast amount of additional information demanded by the public, as the result of the continued discussion of the currency and coinage questions. The author is recognized both in this country and abroad as one of the foremost exwhen churned slowly than when churned perts upon the history and statistics of currencies and governmental finances. He has for nearly a quarter of a century If the length of time of the operation been connected with the Treasury service; of churning, so far as it depends upon his knowledge is practical, and he has put that knowledge together in an eminently practical and instructive way. He has no pet scheme, the object of his work being to present facts and figures, and thus provide the reader with the material from which to draw his own conclusions and formulate his own arguments. The monetary statistics of the United States have been brought down to the close of the fiscal year-June 30, 1896-and those of other countries to a date as nearly cor-

"United States of America—Obsolete Forms of Money"; "United States of America—The Volume of Money"; "United States of America—Legal Tender"; "The British Empire"; "The Latin Union"; "Other European Countries"; "Asia"; "Africa"; "America, Other Than the United States"; "Oceanica"; "Volume of the World's Money"; "The Clearing-House System"; "International Exchanges"; "International Monetary Conferences"; "Pro-

System"; "International Exchanges," International Monetary Conferences"; "Propositions for the Solution of the Currency Problem"; "Appendix—Causes for Recent Bond Issues in the United States."

The book as a whole is a remarkable example of condensation. It is, in fact, a hand-book embracing in convenient form information as to the world's monetary information as to the world's monetary systems and their operations, the acquirement of which from original sources would necessitate the reading of thousands of pages and consume weeks upon weeks of time. The index is very complete.

For sale by the publishers. A CATECHISM OF THE CONSTITU-TION OF THE UNITED STATES OF TION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with Sketches of the Constitutional and Ratifying Conventions, and Valuable Personal, Historical, Political, and Legal Information, Adapted to Students and Statesmen. By John W. Overall, Journalist. New York: Published by the Author. 190 pages. Cloth. Cloth.

The author, in his preliminary chapter, tells us that he has endeavored to blaze the way to safety. "Our fathers," he "studied the principles of the De adds, "studied the principles of the De-claration of Independence and the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States. In the rush and com-merce and trade, the selfish desire for plutocratic millions, and the mad struggle for political power and plunder, good government is neglected, and the great charters of freedom are relegated to the dust of libraries. We must become students and patriots again or the his-terian will chronicle the greatest suicide of centuries—the destruction of the last republic that promised to federate the

The "catechism" is a series of Questions and answers touching the proceedings of the Indianapolis and Philadelphia conventions, the several articles of federation and of the Constitution, prominent men who figured in framing instruments, and decisions bearing upon the Constitution."
In this "catechism," unquestionably,

some very interesting facts are brought out. The author vigorously antagonizes legislative invasion of the Constitution. He calls for a repudiation of "the amendments to the Constitution, which ignorant, ambitious, and designing men in Congress draft every session in the interest of nationalism." He would have the Supreme Court understand that there is no "national government" on this Continent, but confederation sovereignties, and would bid the judges cease their encroachments upon the rights of the States. The demand of the period, he thinks, is that we "demand of Congress a rigid adherence to the Constitution in For sale by author.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, QUARTERLY HISTORICAL MAGA-ZINE. I Editor, Lyon G. Tyler, M. A., D., President of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va. Richmond, Va.: Whittet & Shepperson, General Printers, 1897.

Table of Contents: President Wil-Ham Nelson to Edward Hunt, Esq.; Richard Bland to Thomas Adams, with notes regarding the Bland land, the fresh of 1771. Genealogy of the Adams' family, of New Kent and Henrico counties, Va. Norborne, Baron de rico counties, Va. Rorborne, General of Virginia, 1768-70. Willis family, with notes regarding Perrin, etc. Cole family, showing intermarriages with Digges, showing intermarriages with Digges, Roscow, Alexander, Chapman, etc. Bernard family, showing intermarriages with Hart, Robertson, Meredith, Tier-nan, Robb, etc. Journal of the meetings of the president and masters of William and Mary College (continued). Apprentices-order of the Council regarding the boys sent over by Christ-Church Hospital. Old Places in Surry county—Bacon's Castle, Smith's Fort, College Plantation. Descendants of Rev. Rowland Jones Bruton Parish, with Rowland Jones, first minister Barbers, Carys, Hudsons, Fontaines, Gilmers, etc. Thornton family, show-ing intermarriages with Winston, Beck, Throcmortors etc. A list of parishes and the ministers in them, 1774. Lineage of George Ruggle, a member of the Virginia Company. David Mosson and Daniel Taylor-extracts from the Register of St. John's College, Cambridge, etc. Historical and Genealogical Notes-Taylor, Maury, Moore, Grymes, Dawson, Washington, Rev. Mungo Marshall, Gwatkin, Dawson, Notes from Maryland Records, Cooke, Hubard Family, Banks, Posey, Bruton Parish Church, Powder-Magazine, in Williamsburg, King George county, Will-book. Notes on Books— Nathaniel Massle, a Pioneer of Ohio; a Sketch of His Life and Correspondence, by David Meade Massie; A Brief History of the Nations and their Progress in Civilization, by George Parke Fisher, D. D., LL. D., of Yale College, Personal mes in Hening's Statutes at Large of Virginia and Shepherd's Continuation, by John J. Casey, A. M.

THE AMBASSADOR OF CHRIST. By James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop, of Baltimore. John Murphy & Co.: Baltimore, New York, and London. 1896.

In cloth. Pages, 404. Besides his necessary practice in composition as a high ecclesiastic, Cardinal Gibbons has had no little experience in authorship. This present instructive work is his third book publication. His style is clear, easy, and persuasive. His object and expressed hope are to reach and impress, with his elevated views of the dignity of the Christian ministry, not only the prelates and clergy of his own Church (to whom his work is dedicated). but professional and literary men, and general intelligent readers, including the liberal-minded Protestants. He scores bigotry and vituperation; but makes charitable allowance for ignorance and judice. His allusions and quotations lence extensive reading in the line of vocation, and his position, subject, prejudice. and mode of treating it will secure him wide attention.

lofty a standard of the sacredness and responsibility of the clergy, are such as must be cordially concurred every Protestant minister of good stand-But, of course, many positions are ing. taken and maintained from the Archbishop's standpoint. Besides the high title Amhassador, he enumerates others which are given in the sacred Scriptures to the clergy, and expresses a decided preference for that of priest. "The true priest," he says, "has the noblest mission on earth, not only because he offers up the Lamb of God on the altar, but also because he immolates himself on the altar of duty and charity in behalf of his fellow-being." He treats of the Divine vocation to the sacred ministry, and its marks; of the duties of preceptors and schools; of character, charity, politeness, and selfrespect and human respect; of sacredotal chastity. humility, requisite learning, and the preparation of sermons; of the discouragements, consolations, and rewards of the priest, and a number of

Our author's general views, on however

Cardinal Gibbons speaks very highly of the American people, as fundamentally degree the natural virtues that are the indispensable basis of supernatural life"; as law-abiding, opposed to bigotry, and fanaticism, and liberal in their contributions to works of religion and humanity. He even defends them against the generally-admitted charge of an in-ordinate devotion to the almighty dollar. He says that the religion which he represents "has a special adaptability to our political system and to the genius of the American people."

other topics, which are ably and authori-

STORIES FROM THE CHAP-BOOK. teresting Tales, Histories, etc. Newly Composed by Many Celebrated Writers, and Very Delightful to Read. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. 18 6. Price,

ilterary and critical, and more valuable, whilst the same price of subscription—32 a year—is retained. Its pages are filled with choice matter from gifted and discriminating pens, wielded by persons well known in the literary world and some rising into prominence. The Scrap-Book, also, contains important announcements of what the mighty press has done and of what the mighty press has done and is doing for the benefit of the vast read-

ing public.
The writers whose productions reappear in the neat volume before us, are Katharine Bates. Neith Boyce, Grace Ellery Channing, Edward Cummings, Anna V. Dorsey, William Holloway, Jr., Edwin Lefevre, Anthony Leland, Maria Louise Pool, Clinton Ross, and Octave

Thanet. For sale by the J. W. Randolph Company, Richmond, Va.

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRI-CULTURE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE, FOR THE YEARS 1895 AND 1896. Containing Information upon the Methods and Cost of Raising Corn in Kansas; the Raising, Value, and Uses of the Sorghums for Forage and Grain; the Construction of Silos and the Making, Using, and Advantages of Ensilage; Cow Culture, or Dairying; Steer and Heifer Beef; Proceedings of the Board, and Some Addresses Delivered at In Quarter-Centennial Meeting; Other Agriculture Data, and the State's Decennial Census of 1895; To-gether with Tables, Statements, Summaries, and Diagrams Showing the Population, Products, Progress, As-sessed Valuation, and General Development of the State. Topeka: The Kansas State Printing Company. J. K. Hudson, State Printer. 1836. This is an interesting volume of \$50

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLO-GICAL SURVEY, TO THE SECRE-TARY OF THE INTERIOR. 1895-'96. Charles D. Walcott, Director. In Three Parts. Part III.—Mineral Resources of the United States, 1895, Metallic Pro ducts and Coal. David T. Day, Chief of Division. Washington: Govern-

ment Printing-Office. 1896. This is Volume III. of a very, very valuable work, which is being published by the government. We suppose each Senator and Representative has a num-ber of copies for distribution.

VIRGINIA LAW REGISTER FOR JAN-UARY. E. C. Burks, editor; C. A. Graves and W. M. Lile, associate editors. Lynchburg, Va.: J. P. Bell Com-

pany. Table of contents: 1. Alex. H. H. Stuart. 2. Proceeding by Motion Under the Re-cent Amendment, 3. The Present State of the Law. 4. Virginia Decisions Reported in Full-I. Columbia Accident Association vs. Rockey; II. Kaufman vs. Charlottes-ville Woollen-Milis; III. Mills vs. Com-monwealth. 5. Digest of Other Recent Virginia Decisions. 6. Miscellaneous Notes. 7. For the Juniors. 8. Book Notices. HISTORY OF THE TOBACCO INDUS-

TRY IN VIRGINIA FROM 1800 TO 1894. By B. W. Arnold, Jr., Ph. D., McCabe's University School, Richmond. Fifteenth Series of Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Herbert B. Adams, Editor. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. This is a monogram of 100 pages, ex-hibiting painstaking research, with valuable results, and to which we mean to refer more particularly hereafter.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE OF VIRGINIA. 1896. Richmond: J. H. O'Bannon, Superintendent of Public Printing. 1896. This is a book of 229 pages, a copy of which should be in the hands of every

Virginia farmer. REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1894-'95. Volume II., containing parts II. Washington: Government Print-

This is a valuable book of 1,000 printed pages. MR. BAILEY-MARTIN, By Percy White,

## author of "Andria," "Corruption," etc. New York: American Publishers' Corporation, 310 to 318 Sixth avenue. This is a readable story. Price, 50 cents.

#### Suggestions on the Importance of Pronunciation. To the Editor of the Dispatch

To a student of language, and especially of spoken language, our community pre-sents many interesting peculiarities. Perhaps there are few localities that present so many peculiarities of pronunciation among the better classes as does that portion of Virginia between the Blue Ridge and the bay. We find here that a considerable number of the elementary sounds of the language have been dis-placed by others that are peculiar to the section, while a vast number of words have been so changed in sound as to provoke a smile from those who are accus omed to their correct usa. This would not be so serious a matter

were it confined to the illiterate and were it comments of the community, but coarser elements of the community, but we find it entering the very halls of edu-cation, and many of our leading in-structors giory in these peculiarities. They hoot at the idea of teaching the correct forms, and give as reason for not doing so that these incorrect forms are used in Virginia and that makes them

Have these teachers considered this question fully in its bearing upon them-selves individually, upon their pupils, upon Englishmen in general, and upon

No leacher who approaches this subject with a fixed determination that he will not accept the correct form because it is used by a community against which there has grown up a strong sectional feeling, or because his own community is wedded to the wrong form, is in a position to attain the highest culture. This spirit when fostered in connection with the most trivial matters, will develop and strengthen so as to close the mind to the reception of truth in many other The individual becomes iron-ciad in his views and accepts as correct only what has been forced upon him by contact with his own narrow world. How frequently do we find individuals who began to de-velop this solut of narrowness in small matters become so contracted that they can find no good in anything outside of their own community, their own order or society, or, as is frequently the case, in nothing outside of themselves.

But this is not the sorest evil of this pirit. We hear a great deal about normal teaching, and toachers everywhere are striving to attain to normal methods.

Normal teaching is teaching according to normal, or correct, methods—it is right teaching. We have our standards for painting, for drawing, for writing, for thinking, for speaking and for all other things. We accept as our standard for speaking "Webster" and "Worcester." speaking "Webster" and "Worcester." But only a few of our teachers have been the correct or standard pronunc tought Their teachers before them were tught it. The people of the commun-

ity with but few exceptions do not use enters the school-room, he enters with the express understanding that he is to teach that which is correct, and every pupil has taith in him that he will so tead at least, has a desire so to teach. Let a teacher disclose to the p willingness to teath or to the pupil his unthing that is correct, however insigni-

COTTOLENE.

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good reasons why you should use There are none why you should use lard. The N. K. Fairbank Company, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, Balti-

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will make the hair beautiful, glossy, and natural, no matter how Streaky, BLEACHED, or GRAY is may be.

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ness.
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Brown.
No. 3, Medium
Brown.
No. 4, Chestaut
No. 5, Light
Chestaut
No. 6, Joid
Blonds.
No. 7, Ash

The soul's bath.

Oll and wine.

Wholesome medicines.
First principles, axioms,
The mirror of the soul.

The Divine government.

Ways of righteousness. Waters of life and health.

Fundamental laws.

Forms of thought.

The presence of God.

Walks with wise men.

The garden of the Lord.

the human soul can reach.

Absolute good sense. Perfect wisdom.

fulfilling.

Waters that flow softly. Blessed rest.

looking-glass of the mind.

The fountains of perpetual youth. Moulds of character.

The public opinion of God's people. The communion of saints,

The experiences of good people. The testimony of the saints.

The dealings of God with man.

The secret place of the Most High. Under the shadow of His wings.

feet, Diminished, shrunk, and valueless."

NEW POTATOES IN WINTER.

consin Man.

be considered a remarkable delicacy in

the very latest things known among pro-

"If you want to inspect really new po-

tatoes, drop in and see us," was the re-

quest which floated into the Wisconsin

and writing up freaks in the potato fam

There they were, a large supply of fresh, young potatoes, tender and new in every sense, on the last day of the year, when "old" potatoes are usually found to be somewhat decrepit and insipid from age and the general wear and tear since potato-digging time in the fall. Those who had partaken of the novelty potatoes pronounce them just as delicious as any July product.

Inquiry brought out the fact that these

Inquiry brought out the stat that these new potatoes are now being produced by means, it is said, of some secret process by Frank Dalasell, an extensive potato grower at Genesee, Wis, where he has a farm of 160 acres. On this farm is a large building, which no one but Dalasell himself enters, and here, it is said, he is now producing the early summer potation.

himself enters, and here, it is said, he is now producing the early summer potate in all its glory. He has made the Milwaukee commission firm of Thomas & Shaus his agents for Wisconsin, and they positively state that they are daily is receipt of a sufficient quantity of these new potatoes to supply an average market for such a vegetable novelty in midwinter. They are also assured by the grower, Mr. Dailzell, that by another winter he expects to be able to supply the entire Milwaukee market with the winter grown article, his intention being to purgenulne new potatoes on the market her months before the southern growers can have any of their very earliest potatoes.

genuine new potatoes on the market here months before the southern growers can have any of their very earliest potatoes ready for the North, which is during the latter part of February or in March. First, he guarantees to furnish fresh, new potatoes during any and every winter month, and to have them in sufficient quantities for all by another season.

It has been suggested that this new potato wonder is the result of the discovery of seme process for preserving new potatoes from early summer until midwinter in such a manner as to keep them absolutely fresh, plump, and "new" in every sense. But this is declared to be an erroneous idea, and, on the contrary, Mr. Dalzell's most intimate friends insist that he produces the potatoes in the natural way, without hothouse aid or other artificial means, except that the secret process, discovered by himself, is used in their growth and protection from frost. It is claimed, also, that he can grow new potatoes in large quantities with the ground covered with snow and things friezen up generally, just as easily as at the present time, when the weather has been much milder than the season calls for. Whatever is the secret of this new move, it is quite certain that "new" or "early" potatoes are now on the market in Milwaukee, and that they are delicious and in every way as edible as those taken from the average garden.

are delicious and in every way as edible as those taken from the average garden when the robins and the early summer zephyrs are singing carols to contented

breaks up

that hang on.

hangs on, creeping down on the

Is Checked by "77."

clings to the throat, threatening

Is Stopped by "77."

THE TENACIOUS COLD, with

pains and chills "all over," leading

Is Broken by " 77."

Cards, Bill-Heads, Statements, Letter-Heads, Note-Heads, Circulars, Handbills,

Dodgers, etc., printed by the Dispatch Company at low prices. Will give you good work at same prices you pay for interior work. Send us your orders and we will guarantee satisfaction in every

Tonsilitis and even Diphtheria

to Grip,

THE OBSTINATE COLD that

Lungs, often ending in Pneumonia,

THE STUBBORN COLD that

product

duce commission men here.

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ficant, because he does not like some person or persons who use it, or because all of his own people use the wrong form e loses the confidence and and he at once loses the confidence and respect of every pupil who understands his position. Nor will it do for him to suppose that his pupils will not grasp his position. Children, are quick to detect the flaws in those with whom they have But this is not all. His pupils imme

diately lose some of the regard and rev-erence which they had for the principle of right, and they lose faith in the principle that should be the watchword every one-"Do right, let the conseices be what they may.

Further than this, the chances are that child started in life on the principle that he is to swerve from the right path in questions not involving moral right and wrong because his prejudices are against the right, will develop into a man who will let prejudice and self-interest sway him in the weightier matters of life. This question, therefore, is of great importance, because of its influence on those whom we have to train.

Students of history cannot fail to be Students of history cannot ran to be struck with the fact that language is a mighty factor in the development of the world. The spread of the Greek lan-guage was followed by a period of deve-lopment unknown before that day. Modern French has lent its potent influence to the development of Europe. But, perhaps, English affords the most striking illustration of the influence of a language on the development of peoples and countries. No people have developed more rapidly than have English-speaking people. Nor have any other nation blessed with a language in which there were so few widely-differing dialects. But nations have decayed as their lan-But nations have decayed. It behooves guages have disintegrated. It behooves us, therefore, to use every effort to pre-us, therefore, to use every effort to preus disintegrate into communities of different dialects unintelligible to the entire body, and our civilization will be im peded and will probably fall into de-

The nations of old lacked the conserv ing influence of lexicons, grammars, and other works discussing the peculiarities and regularities of their languages. But for the conserving influence works, the English people, widely separated as they are, would soon be a mongrel race, so far as language is concerned. Let teachers, then, use their whole influence, in the school-room and out of it. to preserve the correct forms in spoken as well as in written language. Students of history recognize the mighty influence that a common lan-guage would exert upon the race in bring-

ing about an era of good feeling and of brotherhood among the nations. is nothing that arrests suspicion and ill-will among men so quickly as a thorough There they were, a large supply of understanding of one another. Nothing is so essential to a thorough understanding as a means of communication under-stood by all. When language becomes doubtful, or admits of different meanings suspicions are at once aroused, and cannot be allayed till the import of the speech is fully understood. Nations of different languages regard one another with much deeper suspicion and distrust than do those of common speech. The influence of the widespread rule of En people over the countries of the earth has been a mighty factor in hastening the day of universal peace. To-day, as day of universal peace. To-day, as the two leading English nations are on the point of forming a compact of friendship such as has never before been known between two rivals, the nations of the world are with expectant joy halling them as the leaders in the movement to disarmament and to the brotherhood of nations. What has made this compact possible? It has been reiterated by our hinkers time and again that we, Englishmen and Americans are brothers, because we have great wealth, or great manuacturing interests, or world-wide commerce, but because we speak a common language. If a common language is such a potent factor in harmonizing nations, does it not behoove teachers as conservators of this wonderful English anguage to lay aside every prejudice its most widely accepted forms, and to strive with all their energies to preserve

it pure and unbroken to generations yet Let them no longer teach the localism that we hear around us, using the means at their hands; let them teach those forms of our speken language that used by the largest number of the best communities of Englishmen, and which on that account are considered standard. Let them not insist that what is used by Let them not insist that what is used by any minor community is standard, but let them be swayed by the Democratic principle that "majorities must rule." Virginlans are conservatives of conservatives, but let us broaden the principle of our conservatism so that its beneficial influence shall reach the greatest number.

CONSERVATOR.

## A Table of Contents.

(Observations of a Philosophical Friend of Ours.) A friend of ours, who is something of an enthusiast about the Holy Scriptures, was asked: What do you find in them to interest you? His reply was: Well, they are, beyond all question, the most marvellous Book in existence. One of their wonders is that they are like pages, written over with sympathetic ink. To the irreverent they are all blank and meaningless; but to the warm, gentle, and devout they glow with life and meaning. To the godless they are as the cold, hard, bleak surface of the earth and leafless, flowerless trees in the winter. To the loving and thankful heart, as the same earth and trees in spring, all covered with verdure and leaves and blossoms, and redolent with enlivening perfumes—spirit and life. For is own satisfaction on his own leaves, he has inscribed these "glittering

generalities" The good, the true, and the beautiful. The orders and explanations of the Great Creator. Fountains of living waters.

Wells of salvation. Fresh springs. Brooks in the way. Revivers of the heart. Restoratives. Whetstones and quickeners. Rules of right. Sure principles. Laws of the God of the mind and heart. Standards and examples.
Absolute truth. Eye salve.
Tonics. Girders of the loins. Lights, gudes, keynores. Strong foundations: Munitions of rocks Comforts, solaces, encouragements, Exercises of manhood. A universe of thought Infinite, unfailing varieties.

Ah ocean, unfathomable, illimitable. The ward and expression of the Divine

The mirror of the Messiah. Inexhaustible mines. Protoplasms, germs. Plans, sketches, embryos, nuclei Invigorators, cleansers purifiers. Healing springs, fertilizers. The firmament, full of gittering worlds. Mind-food: heart-food.

# Royal dainties, goodly words. Clean provender. Sweet to the taste; joy to the heart. The Promised Land, flowing with milk and honey, whose stones are iron, out of whose hills thou mayst dig brass. Fat pastures, high places, The home of the soul. The Father's house. Luminous ether. Bottled Up!

tient to find that the treatment he is given for a disease is more disastrous Mount Zion-the city of the Living God. The spirits of just men made perfect. than the disease itself. Such is the case, however, with the usual treat-ment given for diseases of the blood, The spirits of just men made perfect. The Palace, whose windows are agates, Notwithstanding the great progress whose gates carbuncles, etc.
The Lord, God Almighty, and the
Lamb, the light thereof. made in many branches of medicine, the doctors have failed absolutely to A world, whose inspiration is righteousfind a successful treatment for blood poison, and the many diseases having their origin in the blood. They give but one kind of medicine, they know Bread without scarceness.

A banqueting-house, canopied with love.

Bread without sarceness. but one treatment, and whether in the form of powder, pill or liquid, the Oll and wine.

Intelligence, power, love, speaking to
the understanding soul.

doctor's prescription is always the same-potash or mercury. Too much cannot be said of the harmful and disastrous effects of these drugs. The doctors are unable to rid the system of the poison, and direct their efforts toward covering up the symptoms from view. There is but one ef-fect to be obtained from potash and mercury-they bottle up the poison and dry it up in the system, but it must be remembered that they dry up the marrow in the bones at the same time, gradually consuming the vital-Those disfiguring copper-colored splotches are but indications of worse results to follow. No sooner has the system taken on the full effects of this powerful drug than that suppleness and elasticity of the joints gives way to a stiffness, followed by the racking pains of rheumatism. The form grad-



nally bends, the bones ache, while decrepitude and helplessness prematurely take possession of the Under this treatment, it is but a short step from vigor and health to a pair of crutches. With this wreck of the system often comes falling of the hair and eyebrows, loss of finger nails, and decay of the bones-a condition most horrible. This is no overdrawn picture, for the world to-day is full of these hobbling mercurial wrecks. Contagious Blood Poison is the most

horrible of all diseases, and has been appropriately called the curse of man-Until the discovery of S. S. S., it was incurable. It has always baffled the doctors, and it is in this disease that the evils of mercury and potash are most common, because these drugs are given in such large doses in an effort to counteract the poison. While they succeed in bottling up the poison in the system, it always breaks forth again, attacking some delicate organ, frequently the mouth and throat, filling them with eating sores. S. S. S. is the only known cure

for this terrible disease. It is the same in other diseases of the blood. Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, all are given the same treatment by the physicians-mercury and potash, and the result as above set

forth is always the same. We offer a remedy purely vegetable, powerful in its effect, yet harmless in every way. For fifty years S. S. S. has been curing blood diseases, from the most violent to the mildest case, after all other treatment failed. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and one thousand dollars reward is offered for proof to the contrary. It is a real blood remedy for real blood troubles, It is a real and never fails to cure Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Rhenmatism, Cancer, or any other disease of the blood. If you have a blood disease, take a remedy which will not injure you. Beware of mercury; don't do violence to your system. Don't get bottled up!

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